

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.
All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.

Volume XXXV.....No. 168

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st. and
Fifth Ave. — THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street, — GRAND VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.
- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, — THE DANCING
Masters, — DANCING OF THE ROYALTY, Matinee at 2.
- WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
Thirtieth and Madison streets. Performance every evening.
- GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
34th st. — THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
- MILBURN'S GARDEN, Broadway, — THE MILITARY
DANCE OF THE GUINNY.
- ROOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th Aves. —
THE HUGENOTS.
- BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, — AMONG THE LOST
SHIPS.
- WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street, —
THE RED LIPS, Matinee at 1 1/2.
- MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S FINE THEATRE, Brooklyn, —
MINNIE'S LOVE.
- THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway, — COMIC VOICES,
BROADWAY, A.C. Matinee at 2 1/2.
- BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st. and Allen & FETTINGHILL'S MINSTRELS.
- TONY PATTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway, — COMIC
VOICES, BROADWAY, A.C. Matinee at 2 1/2.
- COLLINS BUILDING, 21st street and 2d Ave. —
Afternoon and Evening, — REVENGE FESTIVAL.
- CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th Ave., between 5th and
6th Aves. — THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.
- NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, —
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 15, 1870.

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PRINCE ARTHUR has left Montreal for home.
Having won distinction by being roused from
a ball to attend a battle (such as it was), he is
probably anxious to go home and enjoy it.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT assures the ex-
Queen Isabella that it will return to her all the
jewels which she purchased with her private
funds. We hope so, for the Queen's sake.

RE-ELECTED—United States Senators
Cragin, of New Hampshire, and Anthony, of
Rhode Island, each for another term of six
years. Though classed as extreme radicals
they have each made a good record in the
Senate as men of work and punctual atten-
dance to duty; and punctuality to duty is
getting to be a very important matter in Con-
gress.

FREE COAL.—The decision of the Ways
and Means Committee to report at once a
measure for relieving coal from all taxation is
in the right spirit. It is in the natural order
of things just now to lessen taxation and re-
lieve the burdens of the people, and in no way
could this be more effectually done than in
cheapening the fuel that is so large a part of
the comfort of every family.

MONTPELIER REMAINS ON GUARD.—Some
few days ago it was announced that Montpelier
was about to leave Spain for England. A
despatch which we print this morning con-
tradicts said report and states that the Duke
means to spend the summer with his family at
his seat near Seville. Perhaps after all he is
wise to remain on guard, although we cannot
see that he has any great chance to win the
Spanish Crown.

WALL STREET FLAT.—Down among the bro-
kers "flat" is the technical expression for "with-
out interest," the term being applied when
currency or gold is lent without a considera-
tion. In the general sense of the word Wall
street is very "flat" just now, for it is totally
"without interest." The uncertainty as to
what Congress may do with the financial bills
and the fear that some Quixotic measure may
be suddenly agreed upon in the interval to ad-
journment keep the speculative community
very quiet. Yesterday the yacht race drew off
the crowd of operators and brokers. To-mor-
row the Jerome Park races will absorb the
speculative mind. The street wears a deserted,
sunny, look which is inimical to commis-
sions.

The President's Message and Congress on Cuban Affairs.

Everybody was taken by surprise on seeing
the message of the President on Cuban affairs
published on the very morning of the day
when the whole question relating to
Cuba was coming up in Congress. It
appears that this message was sent to Con-
gress rather late in the afternoon of Monday,
and it is said the President hesitated to sign
it until two o'clock, one hour before it was
despatched to the Capitol. The motive for
sending the message at that particular time is
apparent to every one. General Banks was to
make his report and there was to be a discussion
on Cuban affairs the following day (yesterday),
and the President was anxious, no doubt, to
place his policy and position relative to Cuba
in the most favorable light. It was a sort of
coup d'etat to head off any possible action of
Congress that might prove inconvenient or em-
barrassing to the administration.

The real point of the President's argument
in his message is that the Cubans have not
established such a position in the war as to
entitle them to recognition by this government
as belligerents, and that to accord to them
such recognition would lead to embarrass-
ments between the United States and Spain,
and possibly to war. General Grant has ap-
prehension of trouble and wants peace. His
language on this subject is directly to the point.
He says in the message: "If it be war between
Spain and Cuba, and be recognized, it is our
duty to provide for the consequences which may
ensue in the embarrassment of our com-
merce and interference with our revenue. If
belligerency be recognized the ships of the
commercial marine of the United States be-
come liable to search and to seizure by the
commissioned cruisers of both parties, and
they become subject to the adjudication of
prize courts. Our large coastwise trade be-
tween the Atlantic and the Gulf States, and
between both and the Isthmus of Panama and
the States of South America, engaging the
larger part of our commercial marine, passes,
of necessity, almost in sight of Cuba. Under
the treaty with Spain of 1795, as well as by
the laws of nations, our vessels will be liable
to visits on the high seas. In the case of bel-
ligerency the carrying of contraband, which
now is lawful, becomes liable to the risks of
seizure and condemnation." The President
says nothing about an American policy in this
hemisphere, the Monroe doctrine, the diffusion
of republican ideas and institutions, the rights
of a colonial people struggling for indepen-
dence, or of the sympathies and interests of
the American people in the struggle of the
Cubans, except in general terms in the com-
mencement of his message he refers to the
"feelings and sympathies of the people and
government of the United States for the
people of Cuba as for all peoples struggling
for liberty and self-government." He confines
himself strictly to his view of the condition of
the war and the dangers that beset the United
States in case of favoring the Cuban cause.

"Let us have peace" is the motto of the
President, and in this the American people
will say amen, so long as the dignity, honor
and cherished policy of the country are not in
question. Some may doubt if Spain would
venture to make an issue or go to war with
the United States, should our government re-
cognize the belligerency of the Cubans or
otherwise favor the cause of Cuban indepen-
dence; but the President ought to know best,
and he being the Executive his opinion should
have due respect. No one can doubt the valor
of General Grant, but it must be remembered
that "prudence is sometimes the better part
of valor." We are a great nation, doubtless,
and in American affairs we ought to be and
can be supreme; but we have had enough of
war lately. The President wants peace, and
under that to pay the enormous debt of the
nation. This is his policy. The Spanish go-
vernment, we suppose, has spoken very plainly
and decidedly to ours, and we, who are
not behind the scenes, must give due credit to
the administration for its apprehensions. We
are told by the President, however, that em-
ergent remonstrances have been made to the
government at Madrid against the atrocities of
the war in Cuba, the murder of American
citizens and the gross insults to the American
flag. We know, too, that the Secretary of
State many months ago officially described all
these in his despatches to our Minister at
Madrid. But the administration has, no doubt,
some assurances, or, at least, some hope,
that Spain will act more like a civilized nation
in the war, and will give ample satisfaction for
the murder of American citizens and insults to
the flag. At any rate the policy is to attend
to our own affairs at home and to let Cuba
work out her destiny as she best can, with the
full expectation that in time, by some means
or other, that island and all the rest of the
Antilles will fall into the lap of the United
States.

The subject in Congress on General Banks'
Cuban resolutions, and particularly the ardent
speech of the General himself, has aroused a
great deal of feeling. The Secretary of State
was severely attacked, and through him the
President indirectly. The message of the
President even was said to have been pre-
pared by a well known agent of the Spanish
government, who happens to occupy a dis-
tinguished position at Washington as a
lawyer and former Cabinet Minister. General
Banks and other prominent men in the repub-
lican party have come to a direct issue with
the administration on this Cuban question, and
there is no saying what may be the conse-
quences. Party considerations and necessity
are strong, and Congress being overwhelm-
ingly republican, the administration may carry
through its policy. However, the fight is not
over in Cuba nor the question in this country.
The Cuban cause has received a heavy blow,
the Spanish government has reason to be
thankful and grateful, and the prospect is that
General Grant's cherished peace policy will
not be endangered.

SENSITIVE AT BOTH POINTS.—Napoleon ex-
perienced a twinge of the gout yesterday.
The Paris Bourse closed flat, with a decline in
rentes. The Emperor has not only induced
France to "toe the mark," but appears also to
have his great toe in the breeches pocket of
the nation.

QUEEN ISABELLA'S ABDICATION of the throne
of Spain has, it is said, just been received in
Madrid in the shape of an official or State
paper. Quite an unnecessary document.

A Good Lesson for the Indians.

In the year 1858 the Kiowa Indians in
Texas made an attack upon a settlement of
white people at a place in Denton county.
They butchered most mercilessly men,
women and children, leaving nothing living
in that peaceful and happy district but two
little girls; whom they spared and carried off
into captivity. These little waifs are now
known as Helen and Heloise Lincoln, their
real name no doubt being Fitzpatrick, which
their murdered father and mother bore. By a
good deal of ingenuity and much risk the Indian
agent, Colonel Leavenworth, obtained the
release of these poor orphan girls, and placed
them in charge of a good-hearted squaw.
Twice the Indians recaptured them, and again
Colonel Leavenworth got possession of them.
They are now in safe keeping within the lines
of civilization. But the point in the story is
this: Congress has just passed an act voting
these poor orphans five thousand dollars for
their maintenance, the same to be deducted
from the annuities of the Indians. This is re-
tributive but strict justice. It is collecting a
ransom the other way. It is curious, how-
ever, that the President seemed to have no
knowledge of the bill, although he was all
this time talking sweet and pleasant things
with Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. The bill
became a law without his signature, the allotted
ten days having expired before the President's
name was attached.

This will be a good lesson for the Indians.
It will teach them that we have the power of
repression in our own hands. The Indian is ex-
ceedingly avaricious, with all his pretensions
to simplicity, and there is no softer spot in
which you can touch him than in his ex-
chequer. Savage and impossible of civiliza-
tion as he is, a threat to cut off his supplies
brings him to submission, even though it be
but a temporary submission. In our dealings
with the red men all sentimental nonsense
must be set aside. They are rude and remorse-
less savages, nothing more. They stand in our
road to progress over our vast Western
domains, and in this view we must treat them.

A Parson for the Pope.

One of our latest items of news from Rome
is that the infallibility Fathers are contributing
heavily to make up a purse for the Pope.
The anti-infallibilists, it is said, decline to sub-
scribe. We have no doubt that a well filled
purse would at the present moment be very
acceptable to the Holy Father. There are a
very large number of poor bishops, all of whom
of course are infallibilists, who are maintained
in Rome at the Pope's expense. His desire to
be infallible is costing him much. Apart from
the necessity of the thing in certain circum-
stances, a well filled purse and a large al-
ways a comfort. The opposition to the Holy
Father is daily becoming more and more bit-
ter. Dupanloup, the most powerful bishop in
France and the leader of the opposition, is
taking a decided stand against the dogma.
Some seventy bishops, of whom fifteen are
French, have signed their intention to speak
against infallibility. This, however, is not all.
Reports are daily reaching Rome of secessions
in consequence of the attitude taken by the
Council. These secessions have become com-
mon in England. Among those we notice the
name of Mr. Edward Foulkes. Mr. Foulkes
has for some years been known as one of the
ablest laymen in England attached to Rome.
This Eccumenical Council has pained him from
the outset. His work entitled "The Church's
Creed and the Church's Crown" brought down
upon him the wrath of Archbishop Manning.
He himself was denied communion and his
work was placed in the Index Expurgatorius.
Mr. Foulkes appealed to Rome, but in vain.
It is now confidently stated that on Whit Sunday
last he received back into the Church of
England by the Bishop of Winchester. The
"Schema de Ecclesia" and the "Schema de
Romano Pontifice" were too much for him.
In such circumstances, notwithstanding the
growing success of his plan, the Pope must
have sorrow. We shall not be sorry if a purse
is presented to him. We shall be the less
sorry, and so no doubt will he, if the purse is
large and well filled.

HAMLET LEFT OUT.—The amended Natu-
ralization bill which has passed the House of
Representatives, in failing to give the United
States courts exclusive jurisdiction over the
naturalization business, amounts to nothing.
It has been discovered, however, that the loose
naturalization system upon which the democ-
rats roll up such wonderful majorities from
our Celtic immigrants in New York works
just as well for the republicans among the new
comers of the Teutonic race in the Northwest.
Hence this hedging on the main question. A
two-edged sword requires skillful handling in
a mixed crowd of friends and enemies; but
still we want a uniform and honest naturaliza-
tion system.

BROOKLYN JUSTICE.—An old and hardened
burglar, who recently escaped from Sing Sing,
was brought up before Judge Troy in Brooklyn
yesterday for a new burglary, for the perpetra-
tion of which he expressly escaped from prison,
where he was serving a term of ten years.
Judge Troy very appropriately gave him ten
years more for his new exploit, which will
make the term he has yet to serve just
nineteen years. This would seem calculated
to discourage him and all other burglars from
trying to escape any more. It is not con-
soling for him to know that he would have
been ten years nearer his freedom if he had
set himself down contentedly in his prison
quarters at first.

DICKENS' FUNERAL.—Charles Dickens' re-
mains were buried in Westminster Abbey
yesterday. The funeral was plain and un-
ostentatious. The cortege consisted of three
carriages bearing his children, his sister-in-
law, other members of his family and a few
personal friends. The coffin of the novelist
was laid in the Poet's Corner at the foot of
Handel, at the head of Sheridan and with
Macanlay and Cumberland on either side—a
fitting and appropriate resting place. Thou-
sands of people visited the spot subsequent to
the burial.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS made another
trip around the water front yesterday. They
seem determined to post themselves thoroughly
on the condition of our rotten piers, and the
more they look at them the more rottenness
they will discover.

The Recent Volcanic and Revolutionary Eruptions in Mexico.

Nothing surprising transpires in Mexico.
Excitement is the rule in this strange and in-
explicable land. Whether we regard the people
or the country it is all the same. Rest there
is nowhere. Action everywhere. If not an
eruption among the discordant spirits that find
a local habitation within the confines of the
republic, then it is an eruption in the shape
of a volcano or, what is still more terrible, an
earthquake, which deals death and destruction
all round. Year in and year out it is the same
thing. Scarce had the recollection of the May
festivities, which this year were celebrated
with great éclat throughout the republic, passed
from the minds of those who participated in them
than the dreadful shocks of an earthquake were
experienced in many parts throughout
the country. In the State of Oaxaca the shock
was really terrible. The city of Oaxaca suf-
fered most and is to-day nearly a heap of ruins,
and hundreds of lives bear evidence to the
severity of the visitation. According to re-
ports published by the Minister of the Interior
the earthquake was felt in Orizava, Cordoba,
Paso del Macho, Vera Cruz, San Andres, La
Canada, Acatecoango, Huamantla, Tampico and
other places. In the city of Mexico the aqueduct
was injured, and in Jalapa and Orizava
several buildings were ruined. It will be seen,
therefore, that this convulsion of nature, like
the revolutionary convulsions that too fre-
quently seize the Mexican people, was con-
fined to no particular section of the country.

While the forces of nature were at work de-
stroying life and reducing to ruins the handi-
work of man the turbulent spirits of a neigh-
boring republic, as if invited by the course
pursued by the Mexicans themselves and
in unison with Mexican aspirations, in-
vaded the State, and, joining forces
with adventurers whose patriotism ever
has consisted in opposition to law and
order, endeavored to set up an independent
government of their own creation. This move-
ment, rash as it may seem, may cost Mexico
much treasure before it is stamped out. And
while the South has thus been busy in foment-
ing revolution and adding to the perplexities
which distract the republic affairs in the North
have not flowed in as calm a channel as the
best interests of the country require. In the
State of Sonora the Apache Indians are meet-
ing with rigorous treatment and the noble red
men are being hunted down. There is a pre-
mium of two hundred dollars for every Indian
scalp. This barbarous offer is made by the
State Legislature, and yet we question whether
the number of scalps will be great, for the
Mexicans love the show of fighting better than
the reality, and so long as there are treasure
wagons to rob, after the novelty of Indian war-
fare wears off, this cruel war against the noble
red man will possibly be discontinued, for some
time at least.

From all we can learn it is evident that
Mexico is making little headway in the march
of civilization. She lags behind while other
nations advance. Disturbed and distracted at
home, her weakness and impotence are the sub-
ject of comment abroad. That climatic influ-
ences may have much to do with this state of
things is a belief entertained by many. Long
the prey of contending factions and parties the
republic has suffered, in credit and in name.
This is an evil which we have ever deplored,
but when the forces of nature act, as it were,
in sympathy with the unruly and discontented
children of the republic, who really know not
what they want, then, indeed, does the condi-
tion of Mexico appear sad.

Jerome Park To-day.

The American Jockey Club, if favored by
good weather, of which there is every sign
as these lines go to press, will surpass all the
achievements that have heretofore distin-
guished it ere this evening's sun goes down.
Reinvigorated by their rest since Thursday
last and nobly inspired by the news that comes
by mail of the fine equestrian sport at the
French Chantilly, the club will put their best
feet foremost to-day.

There will be at least four great races, to
wit: A hurdle race, by leading favorites; the
Consolation premium race, of one and three-
fourths of a mile; the Hunters' Plate, two mile
race, all the riders members of the Jockey Club,
and the Jockey Club Handicap, two mile race.
The first class stars Oysterman, Bohannon,
Helmhold, Sanford, Edenton, Nannie Douglas,
&c., &c., are entered and will be dashingly run.
Pool selling was very brisk last night, and
all the jovial sporting men were in high
spirits, looking forward to a good track, favoring
skies, a brilliant assemblage and Olympian racing.
The city is in full summer mood, and throngs
of strangers are here. The fame of Jerome
Park and its surroundings has become
national. The narrative of last week's
proceeds has gone all over the Union, and by
letter and telegraph, the keenest interest is
manifested in to-day's good work. The ladies
are on the tip-toe of expectation, and the June
fashions have attained their highest perfection.
The rural scene is now more enchanting,
after the long, enriching rains, than ever.

Wide fields; the fields; the softening air is balmy;
Echo the mountains round; the forest's smiles;
And every sense and every heart is joy.

"WHO SHALL RULE THE STATE, white men
or niggers?" This awful question is now un-
dergoing a fearful discussion by the democratic
journals of Delaware. The State on the white
vote gives a thousand democratic majority,
more or less; but the fifteenth amendment
brings in about five thousand Africans to the
polls, and there's the rub. Moreover, if "those
niggers won't vote the democratic ticket, be-
cause the democrats 'don't want nigger votes
no how,' it is possible that this African balance
of power may upset the State of Delaware
and leave the democracy thereof high and dry.
This is the best, under Senator Salisbury's
programme, 'the white men's party,' that we
can do for Delaware.

AN ABSURD REPORT.—The report circulat-
ing among the newspapers that Governor
Hoffman, in the name of Tammany Hall, will
probably very soon issue a proclamation
calling a special session of the Legislature
"to initiate war measures against the fifteenth
amendment." Such a proceeding would suit
the republicans too well to be thought of by
our democratic Governor for a moment. His
experience has taught him that fighting
against "fixed facts" is fighting for certain
defeat.

Yachting—Sport at Home and Across the Sea.

The regatta in the lower bay yesterday was
one of the finest displays that has been seen in
our waters for some time either of canvas,
speed or weather. The day itself was lovely
and the breeze was high, thus suiting the deli-
cate ladies and landlubbers who enjoy these
things on the excursion steamers, provided
there is no sensation of sea-sickness about them,
and suiting also the hardy yachtsmen,
who, being proof against any qualmsiness,
find sport mainly in the "wet sheet and the
flogging sea" of the old song. The same
vessels which won the race last summer were
the victors in this—the Idler, of the schooners,
and White Cap and Sadie, of the sloops.

The report of the Channel race of the
Thames Yacht Club gives a hand-
some victory for the Cambria, a victory
worth all the more from the ap-
pearance that the race was a fine and
very close one. The time across the Channel
to Boulogne, when four yachts came in within
four minutes' time, sufficiently tells a story of
a course that was not won by the "walking
over" process. We could expect no less from
a boat of such capability as the Cambria than
that she would thus turn the scales of fortune
that have recently been against her. In our cable
despatches we note a very pleasant remem-
brance on the part of the Prince of Wales of the
American yachtsmen now in Europe. That
his Royal Highness will not give a cup for a
prize unless an American yacht enters at
once declares that such entry will give a race
the only special interest it can have, and sets
a forcible example of attention to the visiting
yachtsmen.

The Financial Issue—National Banks vs. Greenbacks.

Mr. Garfield's submission for the Senate bill
to provide a national currency of coin and
notes, and to equalize the distribution of cir-
culating notes, was taken up in the House and
generally discussed yesterday. The sub-
stitute provides for an additional issue of ninety-
five millions of national bank notes and a pro-
portionate withdrawal of three per cent bonds
and legal tenders. A number of amendments
looking to a new issue of greenbacks instead of
national bank notes were offered, and Mr. Mor-
gan, an Ohio democrat, proposed one repeal-
ing a law allowing the issue of national bank
notes; but they were all rejected by large ma-
jorities. The substitute was finally allowed to
go over until to-day, owing to the Cuban busi-
ness; but enough was done to show that the
fight over the bill is the final one between the
national banks and the greenback currency.
The expansion of the currency has frequently
been discontinued heretofore by the House,
and it may possibly be that the present bill is
a mere display of buncombe on the part of
electioneering members from the West, where
the equal distribution of the currency is
stoutly demanded. But the tendency of the
currency is and always will be towards the
great commercial centre, and the extra issue
proposed by this bill will eventually
leave its way eastward and leave the Western
sections as bare as ever. The final result will
therefore be that the national bank currency
will be increased and will not be distributed
equally, the main point desired by the
Western sections being thus lost and the ex-
pansion of the currency, which both sections
deprecate *per se*, being perpetuated. It is
evident from the disposition of the House
yesterday that the national bank lobby has
made an impression by incessant hammering,
and that the incubus with which the country
has saddled itself is a hard and despotic rider.

THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.—This mon-
ster musical treat has, so far, turned
out a great success. In the vast volume
of music required to fill the ambitious pro-
gramme everything may not be in all per-
fection, but the general effect is certainly
superb. In an affair so hastily gotten up con-
noisseurs and delicate critics may find some-
thing to complain of, but that the performance
is popular and gives great pleasure to the
masses of the people there can be no doubt.
Therefore we call it a decided success. It
affords a grand attraction for our country
cousins, especially as there is a performance
by day as well as by night. Great affairs of
this kind leave a good deal of benefit behind
them, apart from the large amount of money
which they bring into the city. There are
expansive ideas about them, pleasant social
intercourse springs from them, and art gathers
friends, admirers and students out of them.
Monster musical festivals, therefore, are not
all noise nor all sensation. There is a great
store of good at the bottom of them. We are
glad that this commemoration of Beethoven
has all the elements of success in it.

SPECIAL LETTERS FROM EUROPE.—Our
special European correspondence, published
to-day, is dated to the 5th of June. Our
writers chronicle the steady advance of democ-
racy in Great Britain and Spain, noting the
complete expression of the cause under the
constitution in the one country and the diffi-
culties which it still labors under in the other.
From North Germany we have interesting
reports of the American colony in Berlin and
of brilliant American marriages. Our Berlin
letter narrates also a sad story of the suicide
of an American youth, who appears to have
committed self-destruction for the reason that
he found he had not the talent to become pro-
ficient as a musician. Ireland stands forth in
a pleasing and rather hopeful aspect in one
of our special letters.

JUST WHAT WAS WANTED.—The new rules
adopted by the Board of Police Commissioners,
under which persons known to be of good
character arrested for trivial offences, may,
on the individual's own recognition in the
sum of one hundred dollars, be spared the
too-often unjust and prejudicial incarceration
of a night in the cells with hardened vil-
lains and criminals. We think that the
discrimination thus authorized between
respectable people and incurable out-
laws may be safely trusted to the sound judg-
ment of Superintendent Jordan. It will add
considerably to his labors, but we are sure he
will be found equal to this important duty.

A LIVELY CAMPAIGN is coming on in old
Pennsylvania, where, it is said, there are nine-
teen candidates in the field for the republican
nomination of Governor, to say nothing of
democratic aspirants.

THE SCHEUTZENFEST.

Second Day of the Grand Shooting Festival at
Jones' Wood—Increasing Attendance and
Increasing Interest in the Sports—List of
Those Taking the Second Day's Prizes.
A much larger crowd assembled yesterday at
Jones' Wood than on the day previous to wit-
ness the second day's contests in rifle shooting of
the members of the New York Scheutzen
Corps and the various other corps entering the
lists as competitors for the various prizes offered
to the best shooters. A more beautiful day could
not be desired for outdoor sports of this kind, and in
addition to being well attended, notwithstanding
the opposing attractions of the Beethoven Jubilee,
and especially to our music-loving Germans, was
most thoroughly enjoyed of all present.
To describe all shooting and the other sports
would be a repetition of the opening day's festivities,
of course from eleven A. M. to six P. M., during
which time the shooting was continued, the main in-
terest centred about the shooters, the incessant
crack of whose rifles filled the air with
their rattling clang—a rattling that sounded
to one entering the woods like lively
work on a closely contested skirmish line. It was
lively work, too, the liveliest sort of work, and the
expert riflemen who were engaged in the contest
showed the exhilarating sport with the keenest zest
imaginable. Nearly all tried their skill in shooting
at the different kinds of targets, and the crowd
watched the contest with the keenest interest.
As a bullseye was penetrated or as one of the
pendants on the star target was touched from the
face by an expert shot, the crowd was greeted with
cheers for the victor. In all the previous shooting
contests at these annual festivals there has not
been such spirit of emulation and rivalry as
to-day. The contest was a most
pleasing characteristic was the agreeable
yielding to defeat, and, in fact, it was difficult to tell
which to admire most, the modesty of the victor or
the amiability of the vanquished. The following is
a list of those to whom were awarded the prizes
yesterday for best shots at the Assault, Eagle, and
other contests, continuing from the day previous:
1. Left hand by George Werhan.
2. Right hand by George W. Scholten.
3. Left hand by Herman H. Bickham.
4. Right hand by Herman H. Bickham.
5. Scorer by John H. Brooks.
6. Rehearsal by Philip K. M.
While the shooting was continued a variety of
other sports, similar to those described in yesterday's
HERALD, found abundant patrons. There was, in
fact, no lack of enjoyment. In the evening dancing
was again resorted to, and the music was
kept up with unremitting vigor till near
midnight. Captain Geddes, who commands the New
York City Guard, was present, and
spoke no efforts to make the

THE ASSAULT, a very popular game, was
played by the Scheutzen Corps, one of the best shots
in the corps, and by Alderman Volman, who can
draw as straight a bead with a rifle as the best man.
Vanmunching's place in the corps was filled by
music, which was of the best. A good many promi-
nent citizens visited the grounds during the
day to witness the shooting and the other
festivities. Among these were Sheriff O'Brien and
ex-Street Commissioner McLean, who seemed to
relish as keenly as any one the shooting, the large
crowd and the excellent music. The character
checked German lasses and the staid young ruf-
fians whirling through the multifarious mazes of the
glady dance.

To-day, which closes the festival, will be the most
exciting and interesting of all. The culminating
point of interest, of course, will be the shooting
of the King of the Gun, and the other sports
which will follow. The shooting will be the most
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point of interest, of course, will be the shooting
of the King of the Gun, and the other sports
which will follow.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mrs. Oates entered on the
fifth week of her successful engagement at this
theatre on Monday night with fair prospects of add-
ing additional laurels to those she has already won.
The "Daughter of the Regiment" was the piece of
the evening, and, although the factitious spirit of
an actress essayed the part of Josephine with spirit,
dash and a peculiar view of her own self, still there is
denying that in burlesque she is more at home. Her
name is indeed a household word, and the character
which she played afforded her an opportunity of
doing. The remainder of the actresses and actors
were of much less consequence, and the character
mounted, some of the scenes being perfect gems in
their way.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—The programme at this estab-
lishment combines drama and pantomime, in addi-
tion to the regular attractions. The pantomime
is given by the Martine family. By the way,
we would suggest to the stage manager of the
theatre, that the picture of the "My Thumb" scene
of his brothers, which begins with the smallest and
ends with the biggest one. A copy of this scene
would heighten the interest of the audience, and
Miss Alice Logan is the star in the dramatic com-
pany.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Geographical Distribution of Disease.
Last evening the American Geographical and Sta-
tistical Society held their regular monthly meeting
in their rooms at the Cooper Institute, the president,
Judge Day, in the chair. There was an unusually
large attendance. Augustus K. Gardner, M. D., read
a very able and exhaustive paper upon the subject of
the "Geographical Distribution of Disease." He
said that man was the expression of the soil upon
which he lived, and that geographical position
develops, expands or contracts the intellect of
man. After citing various authorities to
prove this fact and a great number of
peculiar cases to illustrate it, the speaker
noted the difference between persons of the same
age